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(54) **ADJUSTABLE WIRE LENGTH STYLET HANDLE**

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*A61N 1/04* (2006.01)  
*A61M 25/01* (2006.01)  
*A61M 25/09* (2006.01)  
*A61N 1/36* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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See application file for complete search history.

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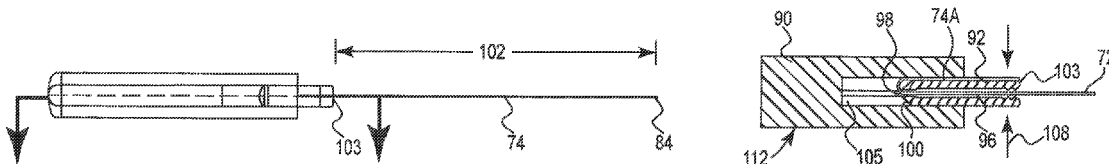
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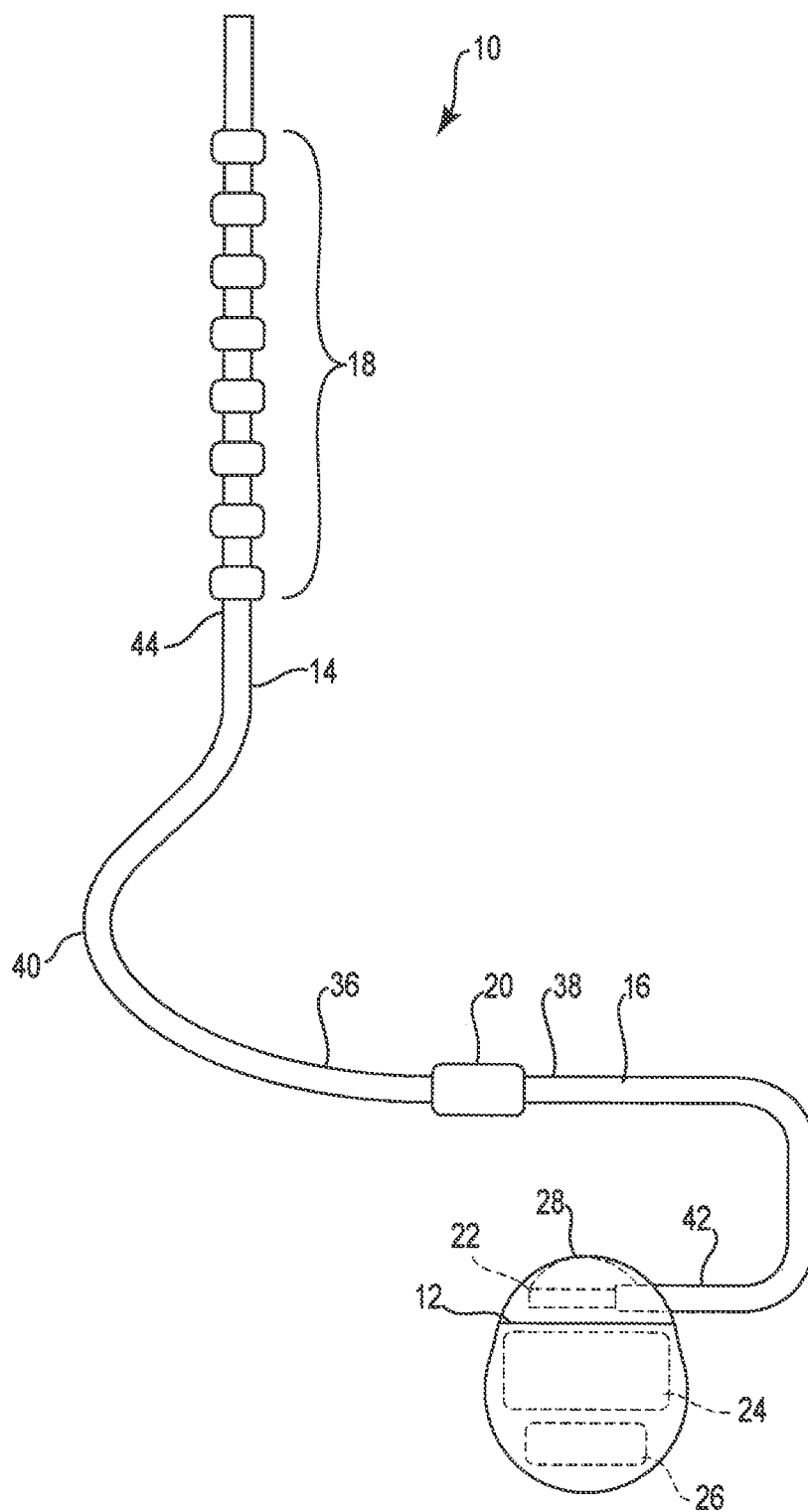
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**ABSTRACT**

A stylet-lead assembly includes a therapy delivery element and a stylet. The therapy delivery element includes a proximal end, a distal end, and a lumen having a lumen length extending from the proximal end to almost the distal end. The stylet includes a stylet handle including a locking insert having a first channel adapted to receive a proximal end of a stylet wire. A portion of the stylet wire extending beyond a proximal end of the locking insert includes at least one bend. The stylet handle has an opening at a distal end adapted to compressively engage the proximal end of the stylet wire to the locking insert, such that an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from a distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert generally comprises the lumen length.

**18 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**





**Fig. 1**

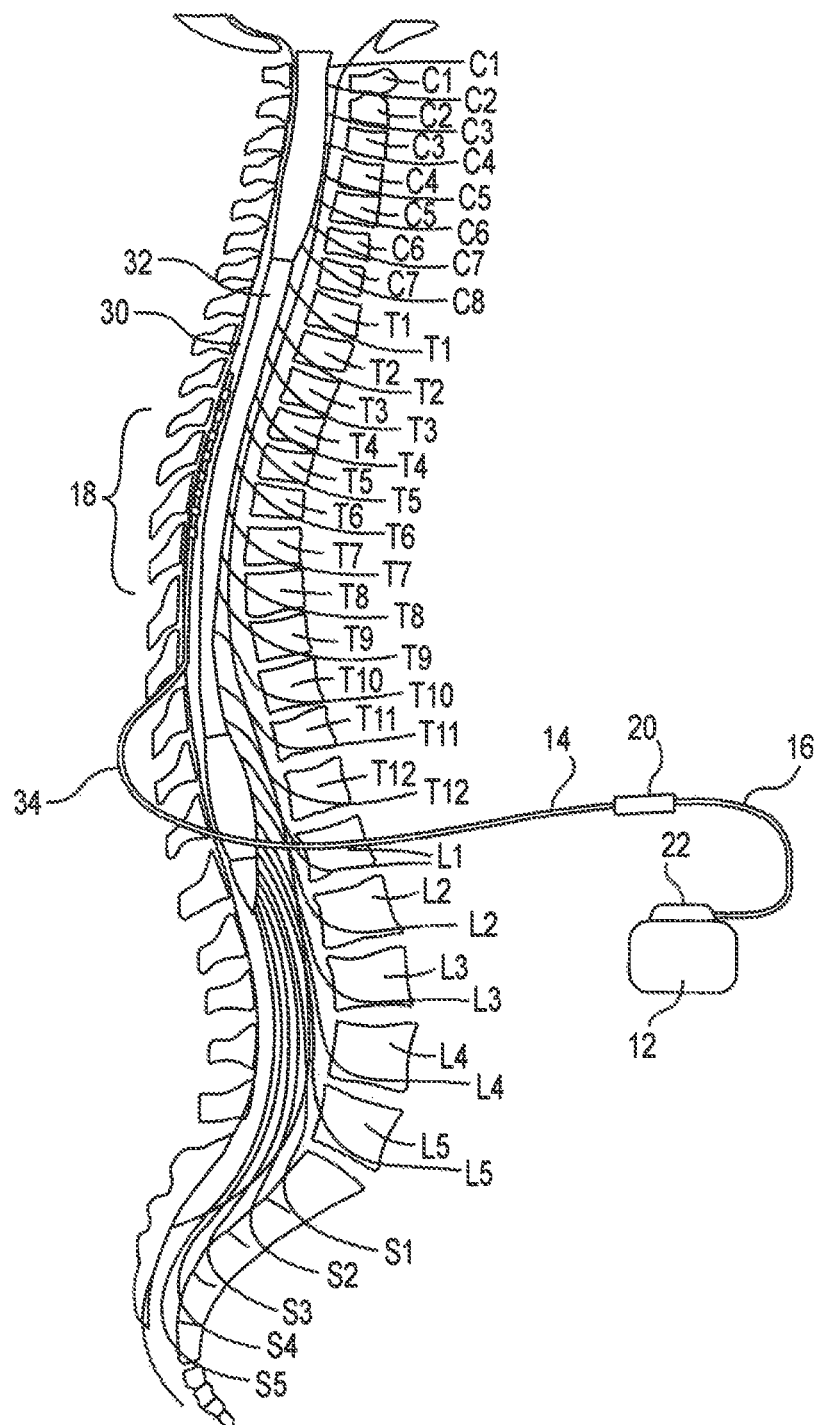


Fig. 2

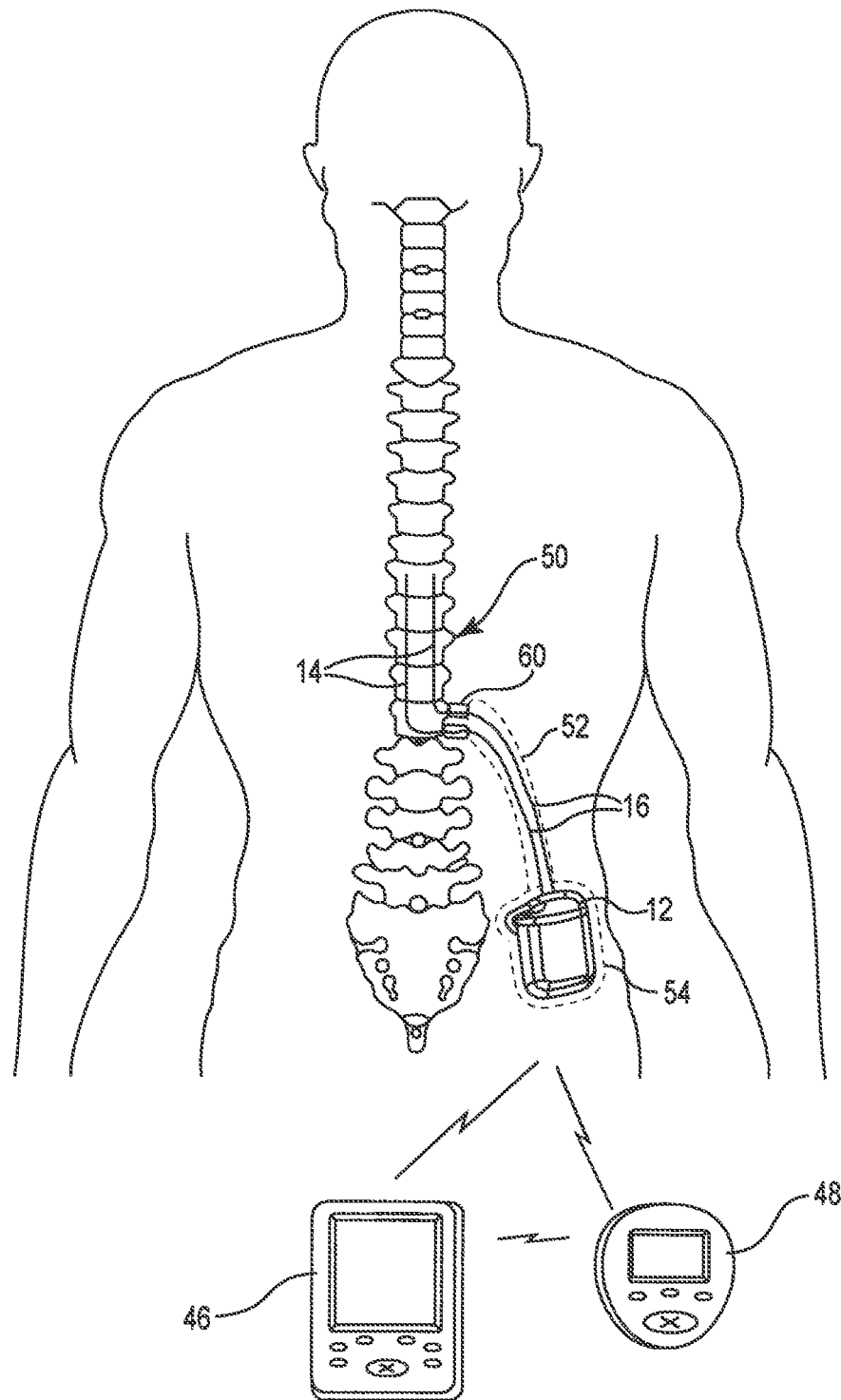


Fig. 3

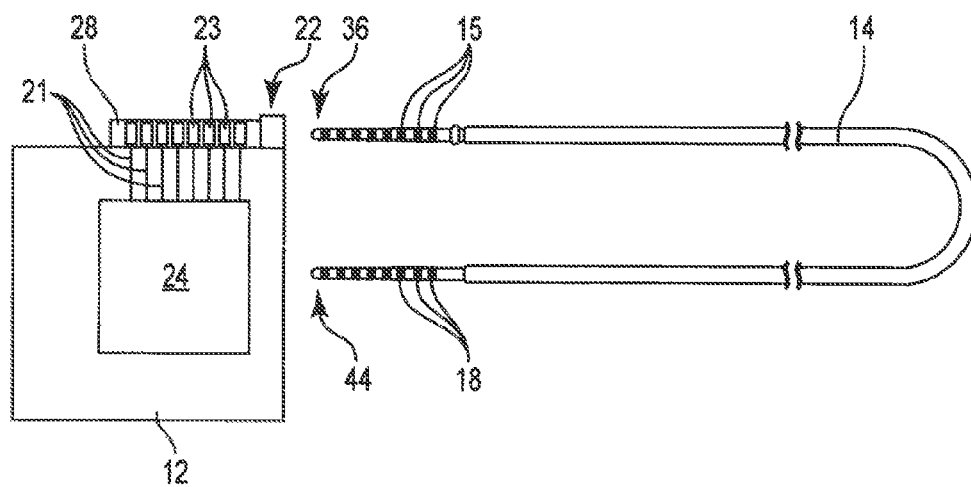


Fig. 4A

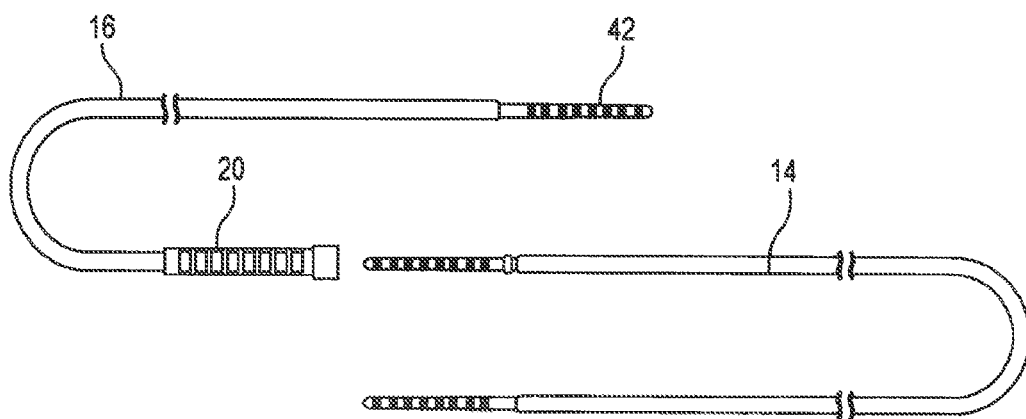


Fig. 4B

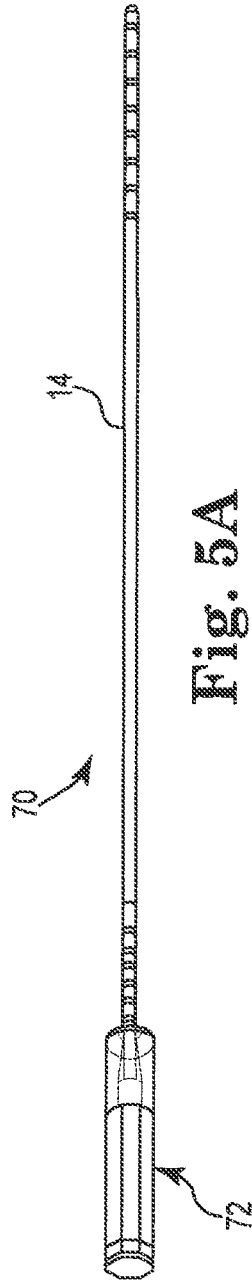


Fig. 5A

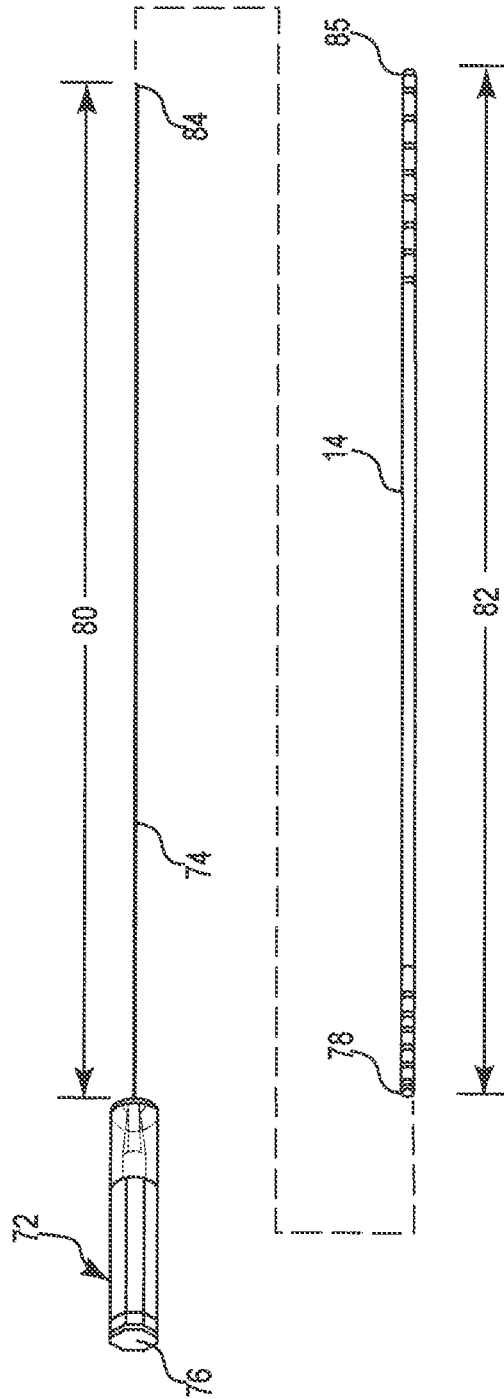


Fig. 5B

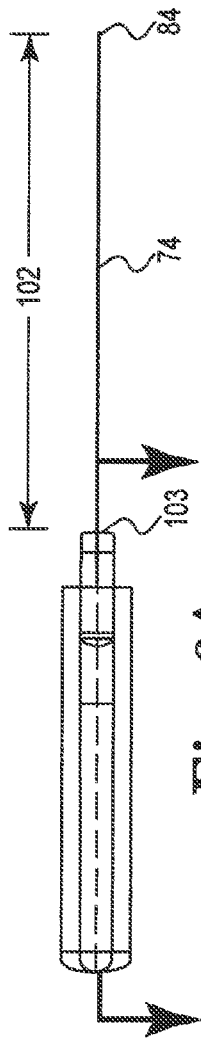


Fig. 6A

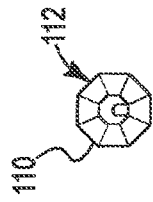


Fig. 6E

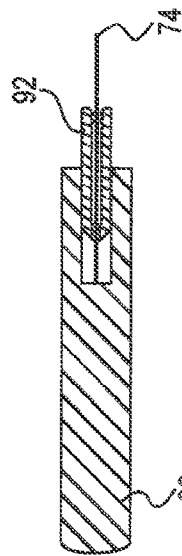


Fig. 6B

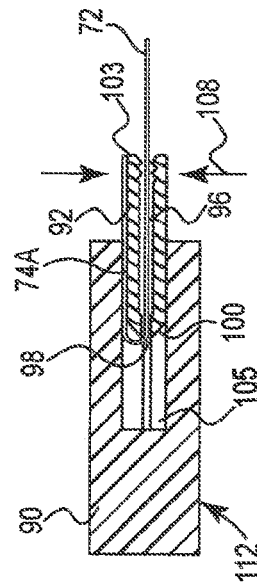


Fig. 6C

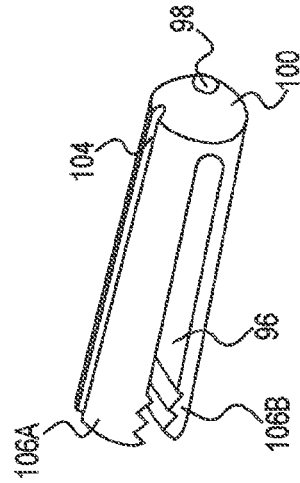
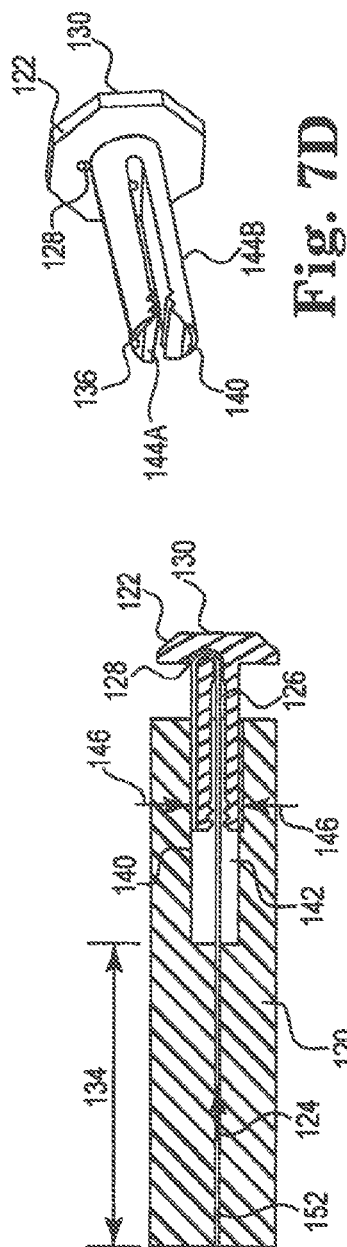
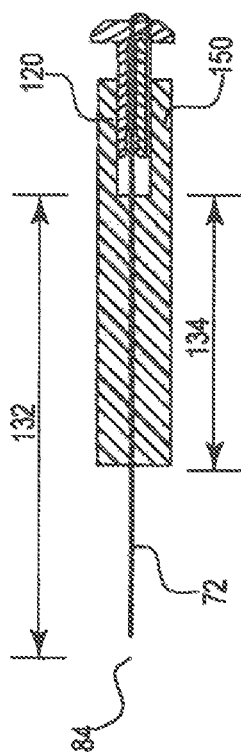
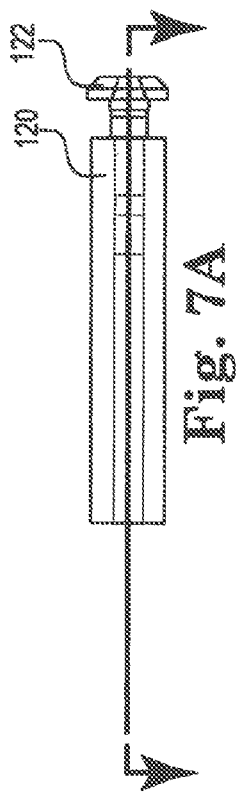
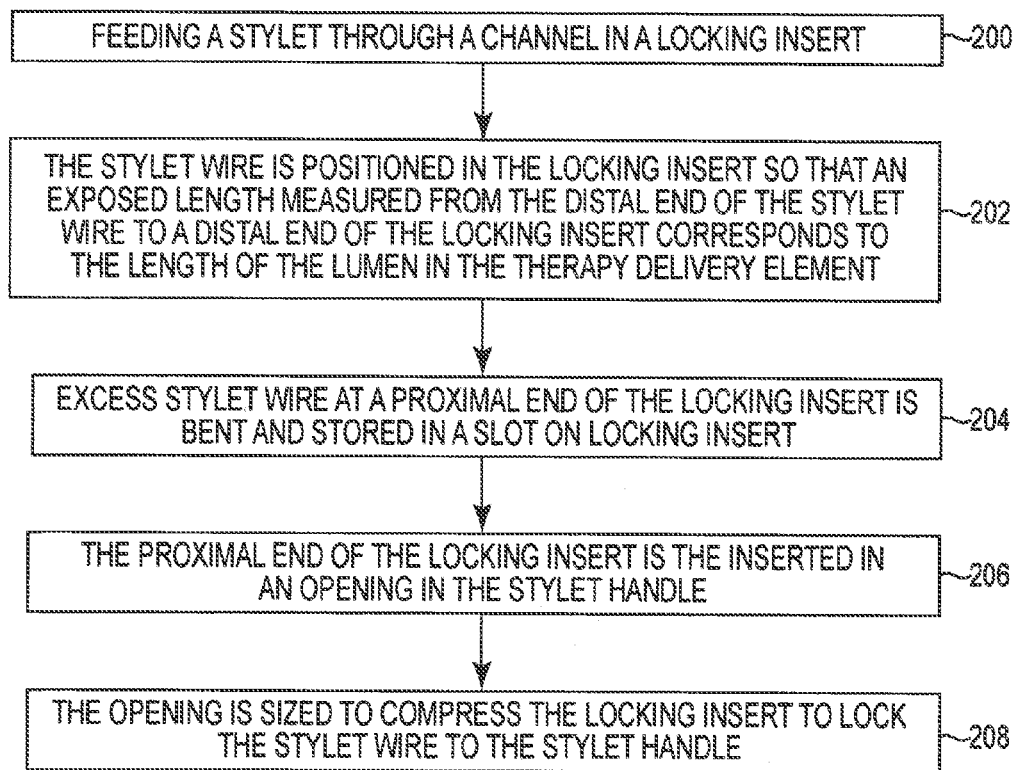


Fig. 6D





**Fig. 8**

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**ADJUSTABLE WIRE LENGTH STYLET  
HANDLE****CLAIM OF PRIORITY**

This application is a divisional of and claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. 120 to Bridgeman et al., U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/222,018, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,721, 659, entitled "ADJUSTABLE WIRE LENGTH STYLET HANDLE", filed on Aug. 31, 2011, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

**FIELD**

The present disclosure relates to a stylet handle that permits the stylet wire length to be easily adjusted during manufacturing or by the surgeon.

**BACKGROUND**

Spinal cord stimulation requires a lead/stylet assembly that has a very high resistance to kinks and high buckling strength since the lead/stylet assembly is pushed through muscle, fascia and other tissue. The lead should preferably have a small diameter profile to facilitate ease of insertion into tissue. Because the lead has a small diameter, the stylet wire, by necessity, must also have a small diameter profile in order to fit inside the lead lumen. At the same time, the lead/stylet should preferably offer mechanical characteristics which enable multiple insertions into tissue, without breaking or permanently bending. Currently several types of lead-stylet assemblies exist for this purpose. An example of a stylet that engages the proximal end of the lead connector region in specified locations is the Pisces Quad Lead Model 3487A stylet available from Medtronic, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., USA.

The location of the distal end of the stylet can potentially reside in different locations in the electrode region of the lead due to manufacturing tolerances in both the lead and the stylet. Manufacturing variability in the leads often requires the length of the stylet wires to be custom cut. Since the distal end of the stylet wire is typically prepared with a rounded tip that will not damage the lead during insertion, the stylet wire needs to be cut at the proximal end.

Stylet handles are typically overmolded onto the stylet wire or two half pieces are snapped over the stylet wire. These manufacturing techniques make it difficult to adjust the length of the stylet wire for different lengths and tolerances for these therapy delivery elements.

**BRIEF SUMMARY**

The present disclosure relates to a stylet handle that permits the stylet wire length to be easily adjusted during manufacturing or by the surgeon.

One embodiment is directed to stylet-lead assembly including a therapy delivery element and a stylet. The therapy delivery element includes a proximal end with a plurality of electrical contacts adapted to electrically couple with an implantable pulse generator, a distal end with a plurality of electrodes electrically coupled to the electrical contacts, and a lumen having a lumen length extending from the proximal end to almost the distal end. The stylet handle includes a locking insert having a first channel adapted to receive the proximal end of the stylet wire. The portion of the stylet wire extending beyond the proximal end of the locking insert includes at least one bend. A stylet handle has an opening at a

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distal end adapted to compressively engage the proximal end of the stylet wire to the locking insert, such that an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert generally comprises the lumen length.

In one embodiment the locking insert includes a second channel adapted to receive a portion of the stylet wire extending beyond the proximal end of the locking insert. The first channel is preferably generally parallel to the second channel. In another embodiment, the portion of the stylet wire extending beyond a proximal end of the locking insert includes a bend of about 180 degrees located between the first channel and the second channel. The second channel is typically formed in an outer surface of the locking insert.

In another embodiment, the first channel includes a pair of arms adapted to flex inward to compressively engage the proximate end of the stylet wire. The pair of arms preferably includes a cross-sectional area greater than a cross-sectional area of the opening in the stylet handle.

Another embodiment is directed to an alternate stylet-lead assembly with a stylet handle having a handle lumen extending from a distal end to an opening at a proximal end. The proximal end of the stylet wire extends through the handle lumen and has at least one bend located in the opening. The opening is adapted to compressively engage the stylet wire to the locking insert, such that an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to the distal end of the stylet handle generally comprises the lumen length.

The present disclosure is also directed to a neurostimulation system including an implantable pulse generator. The therapy delivery element comprising a proximal end with a plurality of electrical contacts adapted to electrically couple with the implantable pulse generator. A stylet wire with a stylet handle in accordance with the present disclosure is located in a lumen in the therapy delivery element.

The present disclosure is also directed to a method of making a stylet-lead assembly. The proximal end of a stylet wire is inserted into a first channel in a locking insert such that an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from a distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert generally has a length corresponding to a length of a lumen in the therapy delivery element. The portion of the stylet wire extending beyond a proximal end of the locking insert is bent. The portion of the stylet wire extending beyond a proximal end of the locking insert is located in a second channel on the locking insert. The proximal end of the locking insert is inserted in an opening in a distal end of a stylet handle. The stylet wire and the locking insert are compressively engaged by the stylet handle. The distal end of the stylet wire is inserted in a lumen accessible at a proximal end of a therapy delivery element.

The present disclosure is also directed to a method of implanting a neurostimulation system within a living body. The method includes grasping the stylet handle to steer the electrodes at a distal end of a therapy delivery element to a target location within the living body. The stylet is removed from the therapy delivery element. The implantable pulse generator is implanted within the living body. The proximal end of the therapy delivery element is electrically coupled with the implantable pulse generator.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL  
VIEWS OF THE DRAWING**

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a therapy delivery system.

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FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of an environment for a therapy delivery system in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is an alternate illustration of the environment for an implantable pulse generator with a therapy delivery element in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4A is a schematic illustration of an implantable pulse generator and a therapy delivery element in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4B is a schematic illustration of a lead extension and a therapy delivery element in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5A is a schematic illustration of a stylet-lead assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5B is an exploded view of the stylet-lead assembly of FIG. 5A.

FIGS. 6A-6E are various views of a stylet in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 7A-7D are various views of a stylet in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart of one method of making a stylet in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure:

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SOME EMBODIMENTS

The description that follows relates to a spinal cord stimulation (SCS) system. However, it is to be understood that the while the present disclosure lends itself well to applications in SCS, the disclosure in its broadest aspects may not be so limited. Rather, the disclosure may be used with any type of implantable therapy delivery system with one or more therapy delivery elements. For example, the present disclosure may be used as part of a pacemaker, a defibrillator, a cochlear stimulator, a retinal stimulator, a stimulator configured to produce coordinated limb movement, a cortical stimulator, a deep brain stimulator, peripheral nerve stimulator, microstimulator, or in any other neural stimulator configured to treat urinary incontinence, sleep apnea, shoulder subluxation, headache, etc.

In another embodiment, one or more of the therapy delivery elements may be a fluid delivery conduit, such as a catheter, including an inner lumen that is placed to deliver a fluid, such as pharmaceutical agents, insulin, pain relieving agents, gene therapy agents, or the like from a fluid delivery device (e.g., a fluid reservoir and/or pump) to a respective target tissue site in a patient.

In yet another embodiment, one or more of the therapy delivery elements may be an electrical lead including one or more sensing electrodes to sense physiological parameters (e.g., blood pressure, temperature, cardiac activity, etc.) at a target tissue site within a patient. In the various embodiments contemplated by this disclosure, therapy may include stimulation therapy, sensing or monitoring of one or more physiological parameters, fluid delivery, and the like. "Therapy delivery element" includes pacing or defibrillation leads, stimulation leads, sensing leads, fluid delivery conduit, and any combination thereof. "Target tissue site" refers generally to the target site for implantation of a therapy delivery element, regardless of the type of therapy.

FIGS. 1 illustrates a generalized therapy delivery system 10 that may be used in spinal cord stimulation (SCS), as well as other stimulation applications. The therapy delivery system 10 generally includes an implantable pulse generator 12 ("IPG"), an implantable therapy delivery element 14, which carries an array of electrodes 18 (shown exaggerated for

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purposes of illustration), and an optional implantable extension lead 16. Although only one therapy delivery element 14 is shown, typically two or more therapy delivery elements 14 are used with the therapy delivery system 10.

The therapy delivery element 14 includes elongated body 40 having a proximal end 36 and a distal end 44. The elongated body 40 typically has a diameter of between about 0.03 inches to 0.07 inches and a length within the range of 30 cm to 90 cm for spinal cord stimulation applications. The elongated body 40 may be composed of a suitable electrically insulative material, such as, a polymer (e.g., polyurethane or silicone), and may be extruded as a uni-body construction.

In the illustrated embodiment, proximal end 36 of the therapy delivery element 14 is electrically coupled to distal end 38 of the extension lead 16 via a connector 20, typically associated with the extension lead 16. Proximal end 42 of the extension lead 16 is electrically coupled to the implantable pulse generator 12 via connector 22 associated with housing 28. Alternatively, the proximal end 36 of the therapy delivery element 14 can be electrically coupled directly to the connector 22.

In the illustrated embodiment, the implantable pulse generator 12 includes electronic subassembly 24 (shown schematically), which includes control and pulse generation circuitry (not shown) for delivering electrical stimulation energy to the electrodes 18 of the therapy delivery element 14 in a controlled manner, and a power supply, such as battery 26.

The implantable pulse generator 12 provides a programmable stimulation signal (e.g., in the form of electrical pulses or substantially continuous-time signals) that is delivered to target stimulation sites by electrodes 18. In applications with more than one therapy delivery element 14, the implantable pulse generator 12 may provide the same or a different signal to the electrodes 18.

Alternatively, the implantable pulse generator 12 can take the form of an implantable receiver-stimulator in which the power source for powering the implanted receiver, as well as control circuitry to command the receiver-stimulator, are contained in an external controller inductively coupled to the receiver-stimulator via an electromagnetic link. In another embodiment, the implantable pulse generator 12 can take the form of an external trial stimulator (ETS), which has similar pulse generation circuitry as an IPG, but differs in that it is a non-implantable device that is used on a trial basis after the therapy delivery element 14 has been implanted and prior to implantation of the IPG, to test the responsiveness of the stimulation that is to be provided.

The housing 28 is composed of a biocompatible material, such as for example titanium, and forms a hermetically sealed compartment containing the electronic subassembly 24 and battery 26 and protecting the electronic subassembly 24 and battery 26 from the body tissue and fluids. The connector 22 is disposed in a portion of the housing 28 that is, at least initially, not sealed. The connector 22 carries a plurality of contacts that electrically couple with respective terminals at proximal ends of the therapy delivery element 14 or extension lead 16. Electrical conductors extend from the connector 22 and connect to the electronic subassembly 24.

FIG. 2 illustrates the therapy delivery element 14 implanted in the epidural space 30 of a patient in close proximity to the dura, the outer layer that surrounds the spinal cord 32, to deliver the intended therapeutic effects of spinal cord electrical stimulation. The target stimulation sites may be anywhere along the spinal cord 32, such as for example proximate the sacral nerves.

Because of the lack of space near the lead exit point 34 where the therapy delivery element 14 exits the spinal col-

umn, the implantable pulse generator 12 is generally implanted in a surgically-made pocket either in the abdomen or above the buttocks, such as illustrated in FIG. 3. The implantable pulse generator 12 may, of course, also be implanted in other locations of the patient's body. Use of the extension lead 16 facilitates locating the implantable pulse generator 12 away from the lead exit point 34. In some embodiments, the extension lead 16 serves as a lead adapter if the proximal end 36 of the therapy delivery element 14 is not compatible with the connector 22 of the implantable pulse generator 12, since different manufacturers use different connectors at the ends of their stimulation leads and are not always compatible with the connector 22.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the therapy delivery system 10 also may include a clinician programmer 46 and a patient programmer 48. Clinician programmer 46 may be a handheld computing device that permits a clinician to program neurostimulation therapy for patient using input keys and a display. For example, using clinician programmer 46, the clinician may specify neurostimulation parameters for use in delivery of neurostimulation therapy. Clinician programmer 46 supports telemetry (e.g., radio frequency telemetry) with the implantable pulse generator 12 to download neurostimulation parameters and, optionally, upload operational or physiological data stored by implantable pulse generator 12. In this manner, the clinician may periodically interrogate the implantable pulse generator 12 to evaluate efficacy and, if necessary, modify the stimulation parameters.

Similar to clinician programmer 46, patient programmer 48 may be a handheld computing device. Patient programmer 48 may also include a display and input keys to allow patient to interact with patient programmer 48 and the implantable pulse generator 12. The patient programmer 48 provides patient with an interface for control of neurostimulation therapy provided by the implantable pulse generator 12. For example, patient may use patient programmer 48 to start, stop or adjust neurostimulation therapy. In particular, patient programmer 48 may permit patient to adjust stimulation parameters such as duration, amplitude, pulse width and pulse rate, within an adjustment range specified by the clinician via clinician programmer 46, or select from a library of stored stimulation therapy programs.

The implantable pulse generator 12, clinician programmer 46, and patient programmer 48 may communicate via cables or a wireless communication. Clinician programmer 46 and patient programmer 48 may, for example, communicate via wireless communication with the implantable pulse generator 12 using RF telemetry techniques known in the art. Clinician programmer 46 and patient programmer 48 also may communicate with each other using any of a variety of local wireless communication techniques, such as RF communication according to the 802.11 or Bluetooth specification sets, infrared communication, e.g., according to the IrDA standard, or other standard or proprietary telemetry protocols.

FIG. 3 also illustrates a general environment that may benefit from use of a tunneling tool in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. Since the implantable pulse generator 12 is located remotely from target location 50 for therapy, the therapy delivery element 14 and/or the extension lead 16 is typically routed through a pathway 52 subcutaneously formed along the torso of the patient to a subcutaneous pocket 54 where the implantable pulse generator 12 is located. As used hereinafter, "lead" and "lead extension" are used interchangeably, unless content clearly dictates otherwise.

The therapy delivery elements 14 are typically fixed in place near the location selected by the clinician using the

present suture anchors 60. The suture anchors 60 can be positioned on the therapy delivery element 14 in a wide variety of locations and orientations to accommodate individual anatomical differences and the preferences of the clinician. The suture anchors 60 may then be affixed to tissue using fasteners, such as for example, one or more sutures, staples, screws, or other fixation devices. The tissue to which the suture anchors 60 are affixed may include subcutaneous fascia layer, bone, or some other type of tissue. Securing the suture anchors 60 to tissue in this manner prevents or reduces the chance that the therapy delivery element 14 will become dislodged or will migrate in an undesired manner.

FIG. 4A illustrates the therapy delivery element 14 including one or more electrical contacts 15 at the proximal end 36, and one or more electrodes 18 at the distal end 44. The contacts 15 and electrodes 18 are electrically coupled via insulated wires running through the therapy delivery element 14. Proximal end 36 of the therapy delivery element 14 is electrically and mechanically coupled to implantable pulse generator 12 by the connector assembly 22.

The connector assembly 22 includes a plurality of discrete contacts 23 located in the housing 28 that electrically couple contact rings 15 on the proximal end of the therapy delivery element 14. The discrete contacts 23 are electrically coupled to circuitry 24 in the implantable pulse generator 12 by conductive members 21. Each contact ring 15 is electrically coupled to one or more of the electrodes 18 located at the distal end 44 of the therapy delivery element 14. Consequently, the implantable pulse generator 12 can independently deliver electrical impulses to each of the electrodes 18.

Alternatively, the therapy delivery element 14 can be coupled to the implantable pulse generator 12 through one or more lead extensions 16, as illustrated in FIG. 4B. The connector 20 at the distal end 38 of the lead extension 16 preferably includes a plurality of the contacts 23 configured in a manner similar to the connector assembly 22 (See FIG. 4A).

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate a stylet/lead assembly 70 including the therapy delivery element 14 and a stylet 72 in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The term stylet refers to a tool inserted into the lumen of a therapy delivery element, such as a neurostimulation lead, to stiffen the lead body and to facilitate its insertion into a target tissue.

In the illustrated embodiment, stylet 72 includes stylet wire 74 attached to handle 76. The stylet wire 74 has a diameter smaller than lumen 78 in the therapy delivery element 14 and length 80 less than length 82 of the lumen 78. The distal end 85 of the therapy delivery element is typically sealed, so the length 82 of the lumen 78 is less than the length of the therapy delivery element 14. In use, distal end 84 of the stylet wire 74 is inserted in lumen 78 of the therapy delivery element 14 to create the stylet/lead assembly 70.

Conventional stylet wires for the SCS application are typically made of stainless steel or tungsten. Tungsten is a malleable, linear elastic material. A stylet wire made from tungsten is flexible and does not easily break but, unfortunately, has poor kink resistance. "Kink resistance" refers to the ability of the stylet wire to be bent into a relatively tight bend radius without incurring permanent deformation.

Once a stylet wire 74 kinks, the stylet/lead assembly 70 may have to be withdrawn from the tissue because the permanent bend in the stylet wire 74 makes it difficult to steer the lead/stylet assembly 70 within the tissue. The ability to steer the therapy delivery element 14 is critical for achieving optimal stimulation in spinal cord stimulation where a positional difference of a few millimeters may mean the difference between poor or effective stimulation. If the stylet wire 74

kinks during use, both the stylet **72** and therapy delivery element **14** may need to be scrapped because the bent stylet wire **74** cannot be easily extracted from the lumen **78** without causing further damage to the therapy delivery element **14** or dislodging the therapy delivery element **14** from the tissue site.

Super-elastic materials provide excellent kink resistance but have poor resistance to buckling forces and torque. Consequently, a stylet wire **74** made from these materials alone is not be suitable for use for SCS therapy delivery elements. Stylet wires manufactured from combinations of linear and super-elastic materials have been evaluated, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,214,016; 6,168,571; 5,238,004; 6,270,496 and 5,957,966, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

During manufacturing of the stylet **72**, the length **80** of the stylet wire **74** needs to be matched with the length **82** of the lumen **78**. If the length **80** of the stylet wire **74** is greater than the length **82** of the lumen **78**, the therapy delivery element **14** is likely to be damaged during insertion. Alternatively, if the length **80** of the stylet wire **74** is less than the length **82** of the lumen **78**, the therapy delivery element **14** will be difficult to steer into the epidural space **30**.

FIGS. 6A-6E illustrate a stylet handle **90** with a locking insert **92** that captures the stylet wire **74** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The stylet wire **74** is fed through channel **96** and out opening **98** at proximal end **100** of the locking insert **92** until the exposed length **102** of the stylet wire **74** corresponds to the length **82** of the lumen **78**. The exposed length **102** is measured from distal end **84** of the stylet wire **74** to distal end **103** of the locking insert **92**.

Excess stylet wire **74A** protruding beyond opening **98** is bent about 180 degrees and located in channel **104** on locking insert **92**. In an alternate embodiment, the channel **104** can be formed in the opening **105** in the handle **90**. As best illustrated in FIG. 6E, the stylet handle **90** has an octagonal cross-section **110** to facilitate gripping of the stylet **112** by the surgeon.

The proximal end **100** of the locking insert **92** is then inserted in opening **105** of the stylet handle **90**. The opening **105** is sized to compress arms **106A**, **106B** on the locking insert **92** in direction **108** to lock the stylet wire **74** to the handle **90**. The present locking insert **92** results in a more controllable manufacturing process than other techniques.

FIGS. 7A-7D illustrate an alternate stylet handle **120** with a locking insert **122** that captures the stylet wire **74** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The stylet wire **74** is fed in direction **124** through channel **126** and out opening **128** at proximal end **130** of the locking insert **122** until the exposed length **132** of the stylet wire **74** corresponds to the length **82** of the lumen **78** plus length **134** of the handle lumen **152** in the handle **120**. Excess stylet wire **74A** protruding beyond opening **128** is bent about 180 degrees and located in channel **136** on locking insert **122**.

Distal end **140** of the locking insert **122** is then inserted in opening **142** of the stylet handle **120**. The opening **140** is sized to compress arms **144A**, **144B** on the locking insert **92** in direction **146** to lock the stylet wire **74** to the handle **120**. A spacer with length **134** is optionally used to facilitate manufacturing the stylet **150**.

FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a method of manufacturing a stylet handle in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. The method includes the steps of feeding a stylet wire through a channel in a locking insert (**200**). The stylet wire is positioned in the locking insert so that an exposed length measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert corresponds to the length of the lumen in the therapy delivery element (**202**). Excess stylet wire at a proximal end of the locking insert is bent and

stored in a channel on locking insert (**204**). The proximal end of the locking insert is then inserted in an opening in the stylet handle (**206**). The opening is sized to compress the locking insert to lock the stylet wire to the stylet handle (**208**).

Where a range of values is provided, it is understood that each intervening value, to the tenth of the unit of the lower limit unless the context clearly dictates otherwise, between the upper and lower limit of that range and any other stated or intervening value in that stated range is encompassed within this disclosure. The upper and lower limits of these smaller ranges which may independently be included in the smaller ranges is also encompassed within the disclosure, subject to any specifically excluded limit in the stated range. Where the stated range includes one or both of the limits, ranges excluding either both of those included limits are also included in the disclosure.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure belongs. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can also be used in the practice or testing of the various methods and materials are now described. All patents and publications mentioned herein, including those cited in the Background of the application, are hereby incorporated by reference to disclose and described the methods and/or materials in connection with which the publications are cited.

The publications discussed herein are provided solely for their disclosure prior to the filing date of the present application. Nothing herein is to be construed as an admission that the present disclosure is not entitled to antedate such publication by virtue of prior invention. Further, the dates of publication provided may be different from the actual publication dates which may need to be independently confirmed.

Other embodiments are possible. Although the description above contains much specificity, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the disclosure, but as merely providing illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments. It is also contemplated that various combinations or sub-combinations of the specific features and aspects of the embodiments may be made and still fall within the scope of this disclosure. It should be understood that various features and aspects of the disclosed embodiments can be combined with or substituted for one another in order to form varying modes disclosed. Thus, it is intended that the scope of at least some of the present disclosure should not be limited by the particular disclosed embodiments described above.

Thus the scope of this disclosure should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents. Therefore, it will be appreciated that the scope of the present disclosure fully encompasses other embodiments which may become obvious to those skilled in the art, and that the scope of the present disclosure is accordingly to be limited by nothing other than the appended claims, in which reference to an element in the singular is not intended to mean "one and only one" unless explicitly so stated, but rather "one or more." All structural, chemical, and functional equivalents to the elements of the above-described preferred embodiment that are known to those of ordinary skill in the art are expressly incorporated herein by reference and are intended to be encompassed by the present claims. Moreover, it is not necessary for a device or method to address each and every problem sought to be solved by the present disclosure, for it to be encompassed by the present claims. Furthermore, no element, component, or method step in the present disclosure is

intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether the element, component, or method step is explicitly recited in the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A stylet-lead assembly comprising:
  - a therapy delivery element including:
    - a proximal end with a plurality of electrical contacts configured to electrically couple with an implantable pulse generator;
    - a distal end with a plurality of electrodes electrically coupled to the electrical contacts; and
    - a lumen including a lumen length extending from the proximal end to proximate the distal end;
  - a stylet wire including a distal end and a proximal portion including a proximal, terminal end;
  - a locking insert including a first channel configured to receive the proximal end portion of the stylet wire, wherein an excess portion of the proximal portion of the stylet wire extending proximally beyond a proximal end of the locking insert bends away from a longitudinal axis of the locking insert to define at least one bend; and
  - a stylet handle including an opening at a distal end configured to compressively engage the proximal portion of the stylet wire to the locking insert to lock the stylet wire with respect to the stylet handle, such that an exposed length of an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert is generally equal to the lumen length, wherein the first channel is disposed between a pair of arms configured to flex inwardly toward each other to compressively engage the proximal portion of the stylet wire with the locking insert when the locking insert is at least partially positioned within the opening.
2. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 1, wherein, with the proximal portion of the stylet wire compressively engaged with the locking insert, the exposed length of the stylet wire is fixed.
3. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 1, comprising a second channel in the locking insert configured to receive the excess portion of the stylet wire extending beyond the proximal end of the locking insert.
4. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 3, wherein the first channel is generally parallel to the second channel.
5. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 3, wherein the at least one bend of the excess portion of the stylet wire includes a bend of about 180 degrees between the first channel and the second channel.
6. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 3, wherein the second channel is formed in an outer surface of the locking insert.
7. The stylet-lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the pair of arms includes a cross-sectional area greater than a cross-sectional area of the opening in the stylet handle.
8. A stylet assembly for use with a therapy delivery element including a lumen including a lumen length extending from a proximal end of the therapy delivery element to proximate a distal end of the therapy delivery element, the stylet assembly comprising:
  - a stylet wire including a distal end and a proximal portion including a proximal, terminal end;
  - a locking insert including a first channel configured to receive the proximal portion of the stylet wire, wherein an excess portion of the proximal portion of the stylet wire extending proximally beyond a proximal end of the locking insert bends away from a longitudinal axis of the locking insert to define at least one bend; and
  - a stylet handle including an opening at a distal end configured to compressively engage the proximal portion of

the stylet wire to the locking insert to lock the stylet wire with respect to the stylet handle, such that an exposed length of an exposed portion of the stylet wire extending distally from the stylet handle is generally equal to the lumen length of the therapy delivery element, wherein the first channel is disposed between a pair of arms configured to flex inwardly toward each other to compressively engage the proximal portion of the stylet wire with the locking insert when the locking insert is at least partially positioned within the opening.

9. The stylet assembly of claim 8, wherein the exposed length of the stylet wire is measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert.

10. The stylet assembly of claim 8, wherein, with the proximal portion of the stylet wire compressively engaged with the locking insert, the exposed length of the stylet wire is fixed.

11. The stylet assembly of claim 8, comprising a second channel in the locking insert configured to receive the excess portion of the stylet wire extending beyond the proximal end of the locking insert.

12. The stylet assembly of claim 11, wherein the first channel is generally parallel to the second channel.

13. The stylet assembly of claim 11, wherein the at least one bend of the excess portion of the stylet wire includes a bend of about 180 degrees between the first channel and the second channel.

14. The stylet assembly of claim 11, wherein the second channel is formed in an outer surface of the locking insert.

15. The stylet assembly of claim 8, wherein the pair of arms includes a cross-sectional area greater than a cross-sectional area of the opening in the stylet handle.

16. A stylet assembly for use with a therapy delivery element including a lumen including a lumen length extending from a proximal end of the therapy delivery element to proximate a distal end of the therapy delivery element, the stylet assembly comprising:

- a stylet wire including a distal end and a proximal portion including a proximal, terminal end;
- a locking insert including a first channel configured to receive the proximal portion of the stylet wire, wherein an excess portion of the proximal portion of the stylet wire extending proximally beyond a proximal end of the locking insert bends away from a longitudinal axis of the locking insert to define at least one bend; and
- a stylet handle including an opening at a distal end configured to compressively engage the proximal portion of the stylet wire to the locking insert to lock the stylet wire with respect to the stylet handle, such that an exposed length of an exposed portion of the stylet wire measured from the distal end of the stylet wire to a distal end of the locking insert is generally equal to the lumen length of the therapy delivery element, wherein, with the proximal portion of the stylet wire compressively engaged with the locking insert, the exposed length of the stylet wire is fixed, wherein the first channel is disposed between a pair of arms configured to flex inwardly toward each other to compressively engage the proximal portion of the stylet wire with the locking insert when the locking insert is at least partially positioned within the opening.

17. The stylet assembly of claim 16, wherein the pair of arms includes a cross-sectional area greater than a cross-sectional area of the opening in the stylet handle.

18. The stylet assembly of claim 16, comprising a second channel in the locking insert configured to receive the excess portion of the stylet wire extending beyond the proximal end of the locking insert, the at least one bend of the excess

**11**

portion of the stylet wire includes a bend of about 180 degrees between the first channel and the second channel.

\* \* \* \* \*

**12**